THE No. 109.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

THURSDAY, *May* 26, 1747.

Mr. Green,

CONSIDERING how much has been writ and said about an Inspection Law, and the advantages and disadvantages of it, it seems very strange to me that after the advocates for it have (in my humble opinion) demonstratively proved that (upon a just and reasonable regulation of fees, and deduction of the 40 *per* poll, and other Tobacco payments) such a Law would contribute very greatly to the happiness of the country, and that there is no other expedient to retrieve the reputation of our Staple; that altho' those who are avow'd enemies to it have loudly asserted that it would be ruinous to the country, that yet they have not given (if they are able) any better reasons in support of their assertion, than those of their late champion, the deceased *Ego the Lover* (peace to his ashes), which I think have been fully answered.

I REMEMBER a story of a waggish fellow, who in the dead of night, when every body was in bed and asleep, ran about in a town, and in a loud voice cried out, *Fire! Fire!* several times, which waken'd the people, and made them run into the streets in the greatest consternation, and ask where the fire was? the wag, pleased with the alarm he had occasioned, merrily told them, that altho' there was no fire then, yet there may be possibly such a one some time or other, as may burn their houses, and themselves in their beds, if they ever went to sleep again. If a fire had really broke out, the discoverer of it would have been a friend and benefactor to the inhabitants; but as there was none, he deserv'd chastisement, as an impertinent fellow, and a disturber of their repose. So in the case before us, if the enemies to an Inspection Law say what they really think, why are they so disingenuous as to conceal the reasons which induce them to dread the consequences they have mention'd, since by disclosing them they may possibly convince those who are on the other side of the question, or be convinced by them that their fears are ill-grounded, and that there is no foundation for them in reason or the nature of the thing? If they will still continue the cry, and not tell why or wherefore they do so, what can they expect men, who have the happiness and welfare of their country at heart, will think of them?

FEAR, so far as it is governed by reason and prudence, to avoid real dangers, is rational and commendable; but Fear, in any other sense, is a slavish passion, and, as a learned author says, *as it is a dangerous enemy to human mind, so it is a passion altogether useless and unserviceable*; and is too apt to betray those who are influenced by it into real dangers, to avoid such as are only imaginary. Hence it follows, that every prudent and wise man ought to examine very carefully into the foundation of his fears, as such an examination may probably dissipate them, and convince him they are creatures of a disorder'd imagination, and not the effect of reason and judgment. If this be the interest of every man who is, or may be, possessed with fears of his own, how careful ought he to be to guard against being actuated by the fears, either real or pretended, of other men, and to insist on their giving satisfactory reasons for them, whenever they attempt to infuse them into the minds of others.

WELL, but some have, in view of adding weight to their general assertion, *that an Inspection Law will be injurious to the country*, asserted, that it is a government scheme, and that it ought to be oppos'd for that reason only! Every sensible man cannot but think this a most extraordinary argument, and calculated merely to foment differences and animosities between the government and people, and to make some few men form considerable, who (if that harmony was established between the government and governed, than which nothing can be more beneficial to both) would be buried in oblivion or obscurity.

ALL mankind, in a state of nature, were upon an equality; but when they became numerous in the world, they found by sad experience, that the weak and virtuous were exposed to the insults and violence of the strong and vicious: This situation obliged men to form themselves into societies, and to institute laws to be the rules of their conduct and actions. These laws were no more than a dead letter, without the appointment of proper persons to put them in execution: Such persons were appointed, which was the origin of magistracy. This alone would not do without different degrees, and consequently a subordination, and at last, lodging the supreme executive power in one or more persons, who, in virtue of that power, might punish the guilty, and protect the innocent; and this was the foundation of civil and legal government, and is the greatest trust that can possibly be reposed in any man, or number of men. Hence it follows, that every man, who is thus invested, is obliged by all the ties of honour, justice, and conscience, to be solicitous for the welfare and happiness of those under his or their government, and to promote every thing that may contribute to that end, as it is the true and ultimate end of government; and all men, who, in the administration of government, have acted, or shall act, in this manner, deserve immortal honour: Whereas those, who neglect to discharge so necessary a duty, forfeit their character, and instead of being fathers, benefactors, and protectors of the people, are their greatest and most dangerous enemies; and therefore their destructive measures ought to be oppos'd, and their names transmitted to posterity with infamy.

LET us then suppose, that a person or persons, in whom this great and important trust is reposed, to be determined to discharge it faithfully and honestly; and that he or they is or are furnished, the means of establishing, or, at least, contributing to the felicity of the people are within reach, but not attainable without the assistance and concurrence of the people themselves; would it not be the greatest infatuation to refuse such concurrence and assistance, because, and only because, it is proposed by the government? Should such a pernicious doctrine prevail, it would effectually destroy all the good ends of instituting government, and nothing could ever be done for the advantage of the people; but the government and governed would be in a continual state of war, which must at last involve them all in one common ruin. Oh! but the government may have some latent views, and therefore the people ought to be upon their guard. The fellow who awaken'd the townsmen out of their sleep, with equal reason, told them, *that they never ought to go to sleep, lest a fire should some time or other happen, that may burn them and their houses*; especially as these cautious men cannot, with all their sagacity and penetration, produce one single argument, or the shadow of one, that the government can possibly have any view in promoting the scheme proposed, separate or different from the public and general good. Is it not then very disingenuous, not to say dishonest, in these men, to infuse jealousies into the minds of the people, for which they can give no reason? Those who act in this manner from a weakness of judgment, ought to be pitied, and it is but charitable to suppose they would act better if they knew how; but for those who really know better, and make use of their superior understanding to delude and impose on weak minds, they are so far from deserving any indulgence, that on the contrary they justly merit the contempt and detestation of every honest man, and to be look'd

look'd upon as incendiaries, be their pretences to patriotism what they will.

WELL, but those, or some of those, who are supposed to have some share in the administration of the government, will derive great advantages from the scheme proposed, if it takes effect. Be it so; and it cannot be doubted, but that if it does take effect, and proves of general advantage, they will have a proportionable share of such advantage; and what then? Is it a reasonable or just objection? Are they not a part of the society, and must they not bear a proportionable part of every misfortune and calamity under which the society, of which they are members, labours? They certainly must; and can any thing be more cruel and unjust (were it practicable), than to deprive them of a proportionable share of any thing that may be of general advantage? Or ought the whole society to lose the benefit of any thing which, in all human probability, may promote it's general happiness, because some individuals cannot be excluded from what may fall to their share? This, methinks, favours too much of the spirit of the malicious and revengeful heathen, who prayed to *Jupiter* to deprive him of one of his eyes, upon condition that his enemy was struck quite blind. I am

Your humble Servant,

THE MARYLAND PLAYTER.

HAGUE, March 5.

WE learn from Breda, that the Ministers have held a conference, in which the admission of the Ministers of the courts of Vienna and Turin was agreed upon: Accordingly, the Count d' Harrach, minister plenipotentiary for the empress Queen, set out yesterday for Breda with the countess his lady. 'Tis thought the conferences will begin to-morrow or next day, and that M. du Theil, minister plenipotentiary from France, will propose the conditions upon which his most Christian Majesty is disposed to make a peace.

Hanover, Feb. 7. Orders are just come from London, for raising a good body of troops of this electorate to march without fail to the Low countries, by the middle of March: This body is not in British pay, but his Britannic majesty will furnish it as elector of Hanover. Yesterday a courier passed thro' this city from Copenhagen to London, with, as it is said, the agreeable news, that the king of Denmark had resolved to hold a body of 12000 men in readiness to march, by virtue of a convention lately enter'd into with the king our sovereign, and that general Schulenbourg is to have the command thereof in chief.

LONDON, March 10.

Yesterday at two o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord High Steward pronounced sentence of death on Simon Lord Lovat; his Lordship made a long speech, in regard to his loyalty to his late Majesty, and the present royal family, and the great service he did in the year 1715, in being instrumental in suppressing that rebellion; his lordship mentioned the great esteem the late and present King had for him, and that he never shewed any disrespect, but only once, being out of temper at his company of Highlanders being broke, which was misconstrued to his disadvantage. His Lordship had several sentences of humour in his speech.

Afterwards Lord High Steward asked him, if he had any thing to move in arrest of judgment; to which he replied, that he insisted on his evidences being sent for; on which the lords withdrew to their house, and returned in about half an hour. Lord Lovat then stood up, and humbly hoped their Lordships would excuse his rude long speech, and wished he had the eloquence of his cousin M---rr---y. Afterwards the Lord high Steward made an affecting speech, and pronounced the sentence.

Then Lord Lovat said, as he had given proofs of his loyalty to the late and present King, he hoped his Lordship would recommend him to his Majesty's mercy.

Then, turning to the commons, he said, he hoped the worthy managers of the house, as they were stout, would be merciful; and, going from the bar, said, *God bless you all, I wish you an everlasting farewell, for we shall never meet again in this place.*

Feb. 27. Some Letters mention the Arrival of M. Belleisle at Paris, and that he has been admitted upon the King his Master at Versailles; from whence it is imagined he will go to Breda, as chief Plenipotentiary in the Conferences.

The Maryland Merchant, Humphreys, from Virginia to London, is taken by the French.

Lewes, Feb. 23. They write from Seaford, that on Saturday last, the Sky, a French Privateer, fell in with the Furnace Bomb, a 20 Gun Ship, off that Place, about 11 o' Clock in the Morning, whom she took to be a Dutchman; and was taken about 5 in the Afternoon, after a short Engagement. The said Privateer had on board 62 Men, besides Officers, which are at present confined in Seaford Church, and the Officers are kept on board. She has used this Coast as a Smuggling Cutter, and so made prey of every thing she could lay Hands on in her Return. The Captain of her is a Swiss, and well known in this Country.

BOSTON, *April 27.*

The following is a Letter from Capt. Phinehas Stevens, Commander of the Fort at No. 4. about 40 Miles above Northfield, dated April 7. 1747.

"Our dogs being very much disturbed, which gave us reason to think the Enemy were about, occasion'd us not to open the Gate at the usual time; but one of our Men being desirous to know the certainty, ventured out privately, to set on the dogs, about Nine o'clock in the Morning, and went about 20 Rods from the Fort, firing off his Gun, and saying, *Chaley* to the dogs; whereupon the Enemy (being within a few Rods) immediately arose from behind a Log, and fired, but through the goodness of God, the Man got into the Fort, with only a slight wound. The Enemy being then discovered, immediately arose from all their Ambushments, and attack'd us on all sides: The Wind being very high, and every thing exceeding dry, they set fire to all the old Fences, and an old Log House about 40 Rods distance from the Fort, to the Windward, so that within a few Minutes we were entirely surrounded with fire; all which was perform'd with the most hideous shouting, firing from all Quarters, which they continued in a very terrible manner till the next day at 10 o'clock at Night, without Intermission; in which Time we had no Opportunity either to eat or sleep: But notwithstanding all their shoutings and threatnings, our men seem'd not to be in the least daunted, but fought with great Resolution, which doubtless gave the Enemy reason to think we had determined stand to it out to the last. The Enemy had provided themselves with a sort of a Fortification, which they had determin'd to push before them, and so bring Fuel to the side of the Fort, in order to burn it down; but instead of performing what they had threatned, and seem'd to be immediately going to undertake, they call'd to us, and desired a cessation of Arms till Sun-rise the next Morning, (which was granted) at which Time they said they would come to a Parley. Accordingly the French General Debelina came with about 30 or 60 of his Men with a Flag of Truce, and stuck it down within 20 Rods of the Fort, in plain sight of the same; and said, if we would send three Men to him, he would send as many to us; to which we complied. The General sent in a French Lieutenant, with a French soldier and an Indian. Upon our Mens going to the Monsieur, he made the following Proposal, viz. That in case we would immediately resign up the Fort, we should all have our Lives, and have Liberty to put on the Cloaths we had, and also take a sufficient Quantity of Provision to carry us to Montreal, and bind up our Provision and Blankets, lay down our Arms, and march out of the Fort. Upon our Men's returning, he desired that the captain of the Fort would meet him half Way, and give an Answer, to the above Proposal, which I did; and upon my meeting the Monsieur, he did not wait to have me give an Answer, but went on in the following Manner, viz. That what he promis'd he was ready to perform, but upon our Refusal he would immediately set the Fort on fire, or run over the Top, for he had 700 Men with him, and if we made any further Resistance, and should happen to kill one Indian, we might expect all to be put to the Sword. The Fort, said he, I am resolved to have, or die; now do what you please, for I am as easy to have you fight as to give it up. I told the General, that in case of Extremity his Proposal would do, but inasmuch as I was sent here by my Master the captain General to defend this Fort, it would not be consistent with my Orders to give it up, unless I was better satisfied

tisted that he was able to perform what he had threaten'd; and furthermore, I told him, that it was but poor Encouragement to resign into the Hands of an Enemy, that upon one of them being Kill'd, they would put all to the Sword, when it was very probable we had kill'd some of them already. Well, said he, go into the Fort and see whether your Men dare fight any more or not, and give me an Answer quick, for my men want to be a fighting: Whereupon I came into the Fort and call'd the Men all together, and inform'd them what the General said, and then put it to Vote which they chose, either to fight or resign; and they voted to a man to stand it out, as long as they had Life: Upon this I returned the answer, that we were determined to fight it out; upon which they gave a shout and then fired, and so continued shouting and firing until Day-light next morning, (it being about Noon) when they call'd to us and said, good morning, and desired a cessation of arms for two hours, that they might come to a Parley, which was granted. The General did not come himself, but sent two Indians, who came within about 8 Rods of the fort, and stuck down their flag, and desired that I would send two men to them; which I did, and the Indians made the following Proposal, viz. That in case we would sell them provision, they would leave us, and not fight any more; and desired my answer, which was, That selling them provision was contrary to the Law of Nations; but if they would send us a captive for every 5 Bushels of Corn, I would supply them. Upon the Indians returning the General this answer, 4 or 5 Guns were fired against the fort, and then they withdrew as we suppose, for we heard no more of them.

In all this Time we had scarce Opportunity to eat or sleep; the cessation of Arms gave us no great matter of Rest; for we suspected they did it to obtain an Advantage against us: I believe men were never known to hold out with better Resolution; for they did not seem to desire to sit or lie still one minute. There was but 30 men in the fort, and although we had some Thousands of Guns fired at us, there were but two men slightly wounded, viz. John Brown, jun. and Joseph Ealy.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, March 17.

"By a vessel arrived the other day from Carthagena, we have a very melancholy and sad account of the destruction of the grand and rich city of Lima, being swallowed up in an earthquake, which left in that city only fourteen houses standing, just before the fatal shock, the sea retired from the land a league and a half; and, when it returned, came with such violence, that in an instant destroyed all the shipping; which great misfortune will not only affect this place, but also all Europe, I mean the commercial part, that one rich city being the center of all the commerce in the South Sea. All this great loss was attended with the loss of many thousands of their people, few or none escaping that sudden and terrible catastrophe.

According to some authors, there were many years ago, near 100,000 inhabitants in Lima, besides about 40,000 slaves; and some have asserted, that there were also in that city near 30,000 priests and friars."

By a vessel in 17 days from St. Kitts, we have advice, that one of his majesty's sloops had taken, after a long and very bloody engagement, a French privateer with 140 men, and carried her into St. Kitts.

ANNAPOLIS.

The important Affair of an Inspection Law, being motion'd in the Lower House of Assembly last Week, was put off to this Day, when there was a pretty full House: And after some Debates, the Question was put, *Whether that Law, and a Law for regulating Officers Fees, should be joined together?* When it passed in the Affirmative: Yeas 24, Nays 22. After which, the Question was put, *Whether it should be after the* Virginia *Plan, or a Burning Law?* It was carried for the former, 31 against 16.

Custom-House, Annapolis, *Entered,*

Schooner Hollifet, John Fisher, from Boston;
Ship Allen, Richard Sissons, from Portsmouth.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Humming Bird, John West, for Virginia;
Ship Neptune, Christopher Grindall, for London.

¶ *Several Pieces, relating to Tobacco, are received; but cannot now be inserted. Simplicius will be consider'd of in a proper Time.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST on Saturday the 23d of May, in the City of *Annapolis*, a Pocket-Book, tied round with a blue Ribbon, in which were two 10*l.* Bills, one of 5*l.* and one of 21. 6*d.* There were also some Papers of Consequence. The Person finding the same, is desired to return the Book and Papers to the Printer, shall be welcome to all the Money, and be well treated.

To be SOLD,

(For Sterling Money, or Bills of Exchange,)

BY the Subscriber, in *Prince George's* County, on Wednesday the 25th Day of *June* next, a choice Parcel of Negroes: Also a very good Schooner, well fitted, that will carry 18 Hogsheads of Tobacco. Any Person inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber at *West* River, where the Vessel now lies. John Franklin.

DEserted from the Ship *William*, *Samuel Wood* Commander, the two following Sailors; *viz.*

Thomas Whittich, a young fresh-colour'd *Scotchman*, of middle Stature; wearing a Cap or Wig.

William Thompson, a young Man of middle Stature; speaks the *Yorkshire* Dialect.

Whoever takes up the said Sailors, or either of them, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward for each, besides what the Law allows; and reasonable Charges, if brought to *Annapolis*.

Samuel Wood.

ON Friday, the 12th Day of *June* next, at *Queen-Anne* Town, in *Prince George's* County, will be exposed to Sale, a Parcel of Slaves, by Osborn Sprigg, in Behalf of *Thomas Lee*, Executor of *P. Lee*, Esq;

To be SOLD,

(For Ready Bills)

ABout 150 Acres of Land, lying on the Head of *South* River adjoining to the Water, having a Plantation on it with two Dwelling Houses, a Milk-House, a very good Tobacco House, and a new Corn-House; and is a very good Place for Trade. Any Person inclined to purchase, may know the Price, by applying, to

Edward Gaither, Son of *Edward*.

RUN away from the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, the 1st of *May* 1747, a Servant Man named *Samuel Efsex*, a Shoemaker by Trade, of a middling Stature, talks thick, was born in the West of *England*. He is a white looking Fellow, and has a very Roguish Countenance, much pitted with the Small Pox, especially about the Nose, he is remarkable in his discourse, for it chiefly tends to Fighting: He had on when he went away, a Felt Hat, worsted Cap, new Osnabrigs Shirt, a grey Kersey Coat with wrought brass Buttons, brown Cloth Breeches without linings, a pair of new turn'd Pumps, white cotton or worsted Stockings, and a pair of plain Steel Buckles.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and if brought home, reasonable Charges, Paid by

Thomas Hyde.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

(For Bills of Exchange, Gold or Silver, Paper Money, or barrel'd Tobacco,)

ON Monday the 2d of *June*, at the House of the Subscriber, the following Things; *viz.* a choice Parcel of Cattle and Hogs, Pewter of all Sorts, Tables, a good Desk, Pots and Pot-Racks, a Cyder-Mill, and Cyder-Casks, Steelyards, Scales and Weights, Stone Bottles, Quart ditto, Hides tann'd and untann'd, a Cart and Horses, with sundry other Things too tedious here to mention. The Sale will begin at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon. Harrison Lane.

ALL Persons indebted to the Printer of this Gazette, for one Year or more; would much oblige him if they would contrive to make Payment to enable him to comply with that sacred Injunction, Rom. xiii, 8. *Owe no Man any thing, but to love one another.*

To

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday the 22d of June, by the Subscriber, at her Plantation near South River, for Current Money,

THE House and Lots in *London-Town*, lately belonging to *William Wooton* deceased; as also some Stock, and Houshold Goods. The Sale to begin at 12 o Clock.

ELIZABETH WOOTTON.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Saturday the 4th of July, at Lower Marlborough *in* Calvert *County, for the Advantage of Mess^rs.* John Buchanan *and* Richard Molineaux, *Merchants in* London,

THE late Dwelling House of *Mr. William Hardie*; at the lower End of which is a Store, a good Cellar, and a Garden. Likewise a Tract of Wood Land at *Hall's Creek*, containing about 50 Acres, to supply the said House with Fire-Wood. Also to be Sold, a Lot near the said House.

JAMES RUSSELL,
DAVID ARNOLD.

TO be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in *Annapolis*, a choice parcel of *European* and *India* Goods, by Wholesale, at 25 *per Cent.* advance upon the first Cost, for good Bills of Exchange.

JAMES RICHARD.

May 6, 1747.

ON the 21st Instant, a Fair will be held in *Prince-George's* County, near *Mr. Kennedy Farrill's* at *Rock Creek*, in *Mr. Henry Wright Crabb's* old Field.

On the first Day, will be run for, by any Horse, Mare or Gelding, a Prize of Ten Pounds Currency.

On the Second Day, a Prize of Six Pounds, like Money; and none to be excepted but the winning Horse of the first Day.

And on the third Day, a Prize of Four Pounds like Money; the two winning Horses only excepted.

The Heats are to run three Heats, two Miles each Heat, and to carry 120 Weight. The Horses to be entered with *Mr. Farrell*, the Morning of the Race, Paying as many Shillings as Pounds are Run for, each Day. The Distance 400 Yards.

All Differences and Disputes, if any arise, to be determined by

THOMAS OWING,
H. W. CRABB.

To be Rented, or Leased,

FOR a Term not exceeding Five Years, the House and Improvements where Dr. *Samuel Preston Moore* lately dwelt, near *London-Town*: with about 145 Acres of Land, on which there is a good Orchard. For the Conditions, enquire of

RICHARD MOORE.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, extraordinary Cheap for ready Money,

A Sloop of about 12 Tons burthen, well found and in good Repair. Now lying in the Town-Dock, at *Annapolis*, where she may be viewed at any Time. THOMAS FLEMING.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, called *Nicholson's Manor*, laid out for 4200 Acres (belonging to the Heirs of *William Nicholson* deceased), lying in the Forest of *Baltimore* County, about 24 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on *Patapsco* River, and about the same Distance from a good Landing on *Gunpowder* River. There is a fine Branch runs through it, adjoining to which is a good deal of low rich Meadow Ground, which may be brought to great Perfection with little Expence; it is well situated for raising Stock, there being a great Range of Barrens back of it.

Any Person inclinable to purchase the aforesaid Tract of Land, may, by applying to the Subscriber at *West* River, examine the Title, and know the Terms of Sale.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

CHOICE *Oyster* CHEESE, to be Sold very reasonably, by

WM. REYNOLDS.

Upper Marlborough in Prince-George's County, April 25, 1747.

RAN away, about the Beginning of *February* last, a certain *Irish Brasier*, lately a languishing Prisoner in *Prince-George's* County Goal for Debt; who having prevailed on his Creditors to give him Time to work out his Debts, did indent himself to the Subscribers a Servant, in Trust for his said Creditors, until the Produce of his Labour should do the same; which he might have done in few Years, if he would have minded his Business, as he is by Trade a very good Carpenter. He is a lively brisk looking Man, of a middle Stature; his Cloathing is uncertain. In order to prevent so great a Rogue, and others by his Example, escaping, a Reward of Ten Pounds Gold, or Fifteen Pounds Paper-Currency, shall be paid to any Person that will apprehend the said *Irish Brasier*, and bring him to either of the Subscribers,

JOHN COOKE,
JOSEPH BELT, junior,
JOHN HEPBURN.

N. B. He went over *Potomack*, and is supposed to be gone to the back Parts of *Virginia*.

THE *LATIN* and *GREEK* Languages, Taught by THOMAS CRADOCK, Rector of *St. Thomas's* Parish, *Baltimore* County, who both Teaches and Boards young Gentlemen at Twenty Pounds Currency a Year.

April 11, 1747.

RUN away from the Subscriber, near *Upper Marlborough*, a Servant Man named *John Stoner*; he is a short, thick, fat, well-looking Fellow, between 30 and 40 Years of Age, with short brown Hair; and is a Carpenter by Trade. He had on when he went away a Leather Jacket, Breeches, two brown Shirts, one white ditto, and a good Felt Hat.

Whoever secures the said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have Four Pounds Reward, besides what the Law allows.

MEREDITH DAVIS.

JUST IMPORTED by James Johnson, *and to be Sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in* Annapolis, *for ready Pay, at reasonable Rates; in Paper Money, Gold, or Bills of Exchange,*

GREAT variety of *European* and *India* Goods, by Wholesale or Retale.

ROBERT SWAN.

LATELY IMPORTED from LONDON, *and to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber in* Annapolis, *for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Currency, the following Goods; viz.*

OSNABRIGS, coarse Linnens, Callicoes, Cannons, Flannels, Kerseys, Half thicks, Iron Ware; 8*d.* 10*d.* and 20*d.* Nails, Bed cords, Corks, Hats coarse and fine, Mens and Womens Stockings, Callimancoes, Tammies, Saddles, Rugs and Blankets, Gunpowder and Shot, Pewter, Mens and Womens Shoes, ditto Gloves, Sifters coarse and fine; also Cutlery, Haberdashery, Grocery, and Stationary Wares.

JOHN LOMAS.

N. B. A good House and Lot in *Annapolis*, to be Sold, Enquire of the said *John Lomas*.

THE Commissioners of the Paper Currency Office, desire all Persons, that have Bonds dated in the Year 1735 to come and take up, or renew the same: And all those that have Interest due on their Bonds, are required to pay the same Yearly, as it becomes due; or they must Expect to be dealt with according to Law.

The Commissioners will attend at the Office every Wednesday.

By Order of the Commissioners,

RICHARD DORSEY, *Clerk of the Paper Cur. Offi.*

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, Post-Master, at his Printing-Office in *Church-Street*; where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.